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SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1897.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO-MORROW.

Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
Henric Union Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.
Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Capitol City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall.
Anawap Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.
Indiana Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
Richmond Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.
St. Andrew's Commandery, K. T., Masonic Temple.
West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Parlor.
Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Lee Camp Hall.
Stonewall Club, L. L. of A. Y. M. C. A. Parlor.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.
Grove Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Good-Temple's Hall.
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church.
Methu Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenter's Union, Concordia Hall.
Company E, First Regiment, Armory.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS ON THE WORKINGMAN'S NEEDS.

The whole country was profoundly impressed by the statement made by President Gompers to Mr. Speaker Reed, when the delegation from the National Council of the American Federation of Labor, called upon that functionary some two weeks back to suggest the legislation that laboring men demanded. He said that the Federation has no sympathy with any measures that took towards violence or disorder, but that it was compelled to admit that there was a large and growing portion of workingmen who were opposed to its theory of moderation and conciliation, and were in favor of the workingman seeking by brute force what he believes himself entitled to.

It is bad enough that, as Mr. Gompers tells us, this element should be a large one. But, when he adds that it is a growing one, he states a case that calls for most serious attention.

For the workmen of Richmond we believe we can say that such a statement as this in regard to them would be a libel upon them. Every society has its lazy and worthless members, and Richmond's workmen have, no doubt, amongst themselves some black sheep who are prepared for disorder and tumult upon any favorable occasion. But our working people are, in the main, as worthy members of our society as any other elements of it. They are a conservative, law-abiding class, that come from the body of our own people, and are in no wise different in their instincts and habits from the others. Mr. Gompers knows, we suppose, the tendencies and opinions of those whom he represents, and we cannot conceive of his making a statement about them so damaging to this, unless he knew what he said to be true. But he must exclude the workmen of Richmond when he finds this indictment against working people. If any occasion arises in Richmond for the authorities of the law having to suppress disorder, there are no men upon whom they can call to rally to the side of law and order, who will obey the call more cheerfully than many of Richmond's workmen.

In the course of his interview with Mr. Reed, President Gompers made another statement that is a little vague, but that may mean a great deal one way or another. He said the working people demanded:

"Reform in the national banking system and in the issuance of the currency of the United States, so as to secure the people from the possibilities and disasters of financial crises."

That is undoubtedly one of the most desirable things in this world. But how is the result to be obtained? If, as we fear, Mr. Gompers would have it done by the Government of the United States

issuing all the paper currency that the people are to use, instead of "securing the people from the possibilities and disasters of financial crises," we fear, indeed, we know, that he would only dig many more pitfalls for them than exist even now. For the Government's currency notes to serve the people in even a moderate degree, they must be kept at all times redeemable upon demand in the standard of value, which is now gold coin. But our experience in the past proves to us a demonstration that this characteristic in them cements them into the most dangerous engine for producing "disasters and financial crises" that it is possible to construct. Emergencies inevitably arise, which cause other parts of the world to call for great sums of gold, and the readiest source of supply for this demand is our Treasury. Accordingly, as soon as the demand sets in, those who are commissioned to procure the gold present the Government notes to the Treasury and demand gold. The supply of it falls to a point that alarms the world, lest we may be unable to keep up gold payments; confidence becomes impaired, panic sets in, and those very (and dreadful) "disasters and financial crises," of which Mr. Gompers has such a lively appreciation, set in. The last four or five years ought to have demonstrated to every intelligent man that a currency consisting of Government notes will inevitably plunge the country into a succession of these troubles. And, although we have seemed to have a rest and exemption from them since the last Presidential election, that rest is more due to the conditions of our export and import trade, since the election, than to any radical change in our general conditions. We have been exporting enormously during the past six or eight months, and importing very moderately, so that gold has been steadily flowing to this country. But conditions are already changing, and our gold has commenced to leave us again. Nearly three millions of dollars of it were exported from New York city during the past week, and it is impossible to foretell how far this new drain may be carried.

If Mr. Gompers had explained, in stating this demand, that the working people wanted a fixed standard of value, that would keep the dollar always of exactly the same value, and then liberty to the banks of each community to issue their currency notes payable always on demand in this dollar of unvarying value, he would have told Mr. Reed exactly what the laboring man really needs, and what is necessary to secure an exemption from "disaster and financial crises."

As pertinent to the general subject of the workingman's interests, we cannot forbear to quote from the Washington Post the following letter to that paper, published on Thursday last:

Editor Post: The frequency with which you seriously discuss economic problems must be welcomed by all thoughtful readers, and you will doubtless accept any suggestion which might tend to their solution. A word as to the proposal that the city poor might greatly benefit their condition by seeking work upon farms. I think the proposition is false and valuable. What are the facts? The facts are that farm laborers are greatly in demand in all sections of the North. Their wages are twice as high on an average, as the wages for similar service were forty years ago. Then farm laborers could be had in abundance for \$3 to \$4 a month and their board. Now they command and receive from Maine to Minnesota from \$15 to \$30 a month and their board. Moreover, they are much less useful now than they were then, because a much smaller proportion of the present farm laborers can speak the English language. It is within my personal knowledge that where forty years ago Irish, English, and Scotch help was obtained in abundance for \$3 a month and their board, and Poles are now hired at from \$15 to \$25 a month and their board, who cannot speak a word of English!

It is a mistake to suppose that to be a useful farm hand one must have been trained to agriculture. The facts are that farm hands hired forty years ago from Castle Garden had no such training, and strength, industry, and willingness were all that was required; and similarly the Huns and Poles, who do the work on the farms of New England and the Middle States to-day do not generally know a hoe from a harrow when they first begin work on our soil. Yet those who speak no English and are the least valuable set \$15 to \$18 a month and the best board that workingmen ever had in the world. The farmers in those regions would gladly exchange them for Americans, white or black, who are strong, obedient, and acquainted with the English language, and would without hesitation pay the new-comers \$25 a month the year round. It will not do to say that they cannot do the work. That, as every farmer knows, is a nonsensical and preposterous plea. They can do it, and the wages that are paid, winter and summer, prove that there is plenty of it to do.

Why do not the city poor seek these places? A great majority of the tramps that wander over the land are white Americans, in good health, who speak English fluently. They are not, as you say, if he is willing, who could not command \$20 to \$25 a month, and a table that well might be called luxurious, in every county in the North. It is significant that men of the wandering foot are not generally black men and not generally foreigners. These seem able to find work. Does it not follow those who are more desirable as workmen could find work if they would? W. A. CROFT.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The Savannah News presents the assertion of a clergyman from that city, who, while in attendance upon a convention of his denomination in another city, recently stated that Savannah was the most depraved town in the State of Georgia, and needed missionary work to save it from perdition. The special reference was the manner in which the Sabbath is observed in Savannah.

The News says that this preacher has overlooked the fact that Savannah has a large cosmopolitan population, and that the major portion of its church people belong to denominations which do not observe the Sabbath so strictly as some other denominations. It also declares that the record of Savannah for honesty in business and unostentatious charity is not surpassed by that of any community, while the town in which the clergyman spoke in denunciation of Savannah has almost every week its defilements, embezzlements, bank-wrecking, and scandals in high social life.

We would not say that Savannah is necessarily more wicked than other cities because it does not regard the Sabbath-day so devoutly as cities in comparison, but we do say in general terms that the observance of the Sabbath is a great factor in religious cultivation, and we believe that any city which defiantly and persistently desecrates the Sabbath will be the worse for it. The Sabbath is a day peculiarly set apart for worship and for the consideration of religious things, as distinguished from the secular affairs of life.

Man is of the earth, earthy, and becomes engrossed in the things of this life. It is necessary, therefore, to his spiritual welfare that he should take a day off every week for pious meditation and reflection. The observance of the Sabbath lies at the very foundation of religion, and to abolish the Sabbath would be demoralizing, if not, indeed, disastrous to the cause of religion. If there were no holy day in the week, when all the places of worship, with one accord, are open, and when business is suspended, and when men gather together in the sanctuary of the Lord, to pray and to listen to the reading and expounding of the Scriptures, it would be hard, indeed, to maintain any religious organization. The Sabbath is a rallying-day for the people of the Lord.

Another point: The divine purpose in all the commandments is based on the nature of man, and the observance of them, as has been abundantly proven, is necessary to the moral, religious, and material welfare of mankind. There is a natural reason why one day in seven should be set apart as a day of rest, and as a holy day for religious meditation. But there is something more than this in the commandments, and they were given as a whole for another purpose—to-wit, to inculcate the spirit of obedience. Obedience is a Christian grace, and it is necessary to religious life that it should be cultivated. The wilful violation of one of the commands of God is apart from every other consideration, primarily an act of disobedience, and every act of disobedience is injurious to religious character. If we are to be a religious nation, we must obey the commandments.

ENGLAND'S LESSON TO US.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read the budget statement for the kingdom in the House of Commons last Thursday night. The balanced account for 1896-97 shows the exchequer revenue to be \$19,750,000 and the expenditure to have been \$20,735,000, leaving a surplus of \$1,000,000. The Chancellor added that the national debt had been reduced during the year \$7,425,000 and that the total value of British trade during the year was \$2,900,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent. over what it was the preceding year.

When we contrast this exhibit for England with what our public records show for us, it makes one gnash his teeth. Think with our opportunity and resources, how our prosperity, which should be far in excess of England's, dwells into nothing beside the onward rush of business there, when every man knows exactly what his contracts mean, and every man is at liberty to make any use of his mind, his body and his property that he pleases, so long as he trespasses upon no other man and has no evil intention against any other.

Yet here, in what should be the cradle, the nursery, and the home of freedom—liberty regulated by law—we see enterprises languishing, capital withdrawing into secret places, the streams of business drying up into burning sands, because uneducated theorists, crude in mind, barren of experience, and indifferent to the rights of their fellow men, insist upon using the coercive power or statute law to change men's contracts from that which they have deliberately agreed upon, into something else that will take from one what he has earned, and bestow it upon another who has not entitled himself to it by earnest toil.

Surely this lesson which England holds out to us ought to be a lesson to the Populists upon the one hand and the advocates of a protective tariff upon the other. Trade in England is absolutely free, and she has had nothing but the single gold standard for eighty-one years. But she is the most prosperous nation the world ever heard of and her wealth is increasing each year by leaps and bounds, and although her entire reserve of coin is less than \$20,000,000, through perfect confidence reigning everywhere every man has all the money in the way of credits that he can make any use of. Why will not the Populist and the protective tariff man learn a lesson from her?

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

A correspondent who has recently traveled along the Mississippi river from Cairo to Vicksburg says that it is the general sentiment of steamboat men, planters, residents of river cities, river prophets and all sorts and conditions of men and women along the line that the levees must go. They have all come to the conclusion that it will not do to trifle with natural laws, and that bearing the lion in his den is not to be compared to an attempt to hold the great "father of waters" within bounds, when he decides to go on the rampage. The high water of 1891 is without precedent, and they all claim that what has brought it about is the extension of the levee system to keep the water pent up in a narrow channel, contrary to the intent of nature. By building these dykes, the attempt has been made to shut the Mississippi out from the lowlands, but every now and then the great river has broken from the restraint put upon it and entered the forbidden territory.

It is the general opinion that an occasional overflow is really beneficial as a means of enriching the soil, and it is a well known fact that the best crops have been made in the years when the floods came. "Let the periodical overflows come," say the people, "and we welcome their calm approach, and permit them to enter our fields and plantations untroubled." There is nothing in such overflows comparable to the horror of the crevasse, the relentless current which uproots trees, sweeps houses from their foundations and destroys life.

It now appears that the present generation with all their science and money are not so wise as the prehistoric race which let the river have its way, and protected themselves by mounds which are to be found on both sides of the river and are commonly called Indian mounds. The people say that without the levee system they can easily protect themselves and their stock from the rising waters by building these mounds and erecting houses thereon for man and beast. Indeed farmers along the Mississippi are to-day using such mounds to advantage, and are also protecting themselves against the floods by building small private levees about a few acres included in their orchards, gardens and plots of ground surrounding their homes and

those of the hundreds of employees on every plantation.

Much dissatisfaction also exists among the people where the levees are not under the control of the government, because of their belief that the State Boards are corrupt and that the funds appropriated by the State for the maintenance of the levees serve as a grab bag for these entrusted with their distribution in the form of high official salaries, expensive clerical forces, exorbitant expense accounts, and open connivance with the contractors who work and bid under their direction and approval.

The people along the banks of the Hwang-Ho or Yellow River of China have had experiences similar to those of the people who live along the banks of the Mississippi. This eccentric river has, according to Chinese traditions changed its course at least nine times during the last 250 years emptied itself into the sea at as many different points. The breaches that were made in the Northern bank of the river during the floods of 1851-1852 caused its waters gradually to overflow the low-lying country and these after spreading over a belt of country of about twelve miles in width struck the bed of the Ta-Tsing River, and having forced their way into that narrow, clean cut channel, followed it into the sea. The result of this change is that the old course of the river is dry, and in time there will be another great catastrophe, caused by destroying the banks of the new channel. The floods from this river have been so disastrous as to have gained for it the well deserved title of the "Sorrow of Han." The river in its flow has carried along so much of loose earth that banks and shoals have been formed which have gradually raised the bottom of the river itself above the surrounding country.

The levee system has done much the same thing for the Mississippi river, constantly raising the bottom of the river so that in some places the river is so much higher than the surrounding country, that the people go up to the river instead of down to the river as in old Virginia. It is a dangerous thing to trifle with nature and nature's laws.

RESPECT FOR LAW.

That lynching does not prevent crime is abundantly attested by the fact that within a week after a negro had been lynched in Alexandria for criminal assault, another negro made an attempt to commit a similar crime in that city.

This at first blush would seem almost wonderful, but there is really nothing strange in it when we look at the facts face to face. It is the same old story. Lawlessness begets lawlessness. Whenever the best element in a community take the law into their own hands, they arouse the lawless element into activity, and instead of deterring, encourage them to commit crime.

The fact is, if the truth were known, the real motive behind every "lynching bee" is revenge, and that is contrary to the spirit of the law. The law never punishes a criminal in a spirit of revenge, but always in a spirit of warning to others. The difference between a mob which executes a criminal and a court of justice is the difference between chaos and order; the difference between angry excitement and dignified deliberation. The cringing wretch fears the mob of course, but the fear of a court of justice is coupled with respect and reverence. If men were deterred from a commission of crime by the fear of punishment only, then indeed would society be in a bad way. The safety of society depends upon the respect which men have for the law, and when that respect is gone the law becomes a dead letter and is powerless of execution. It seems to us a perfectly plain proposition therefore that the course on the part of any community which tends to inspire men with the greatest respect for the law is the course which most surely tends to prevent crime. It is very certain that law and order is not to be promoted by bringing them into contempt.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have, with infinite trouble, arranged a loan exhibition which presents one of the finest collections of relics ever shown in any city in the country. In these days of nervous rash, and absorption in the material things of life to the exclusion of opportunity for reflection, exhibits of this kind are of special value. The relics are in many cases memorable of some of the noblest men and women of this country's early days—men whose achievements and personal character are well worth study. If only on the principle that "noblesse oblige," every man and woman, and particularly every young man and young woman, should visit the exhibition.

Too much praise cannot be given the ladies who have secured and arranged the articles collected, which are presented for study and delight.

Between the invading Turks, on the one hand, and his rebellious subjects on the other, King George, of Greece, "has troubles of his own."

According to the latest reports, the man in the moon has not yet taken the temperance pledge, for it was only last week that he was full.

The verification of the statement that Gomez was to sue for peace seems to be a trifle "delayed in transmission."

The financial, Cuban, and Eastern war questions appear to have been swallowed up in the thrilling and momentous query, "What's the score?"

The physicians are working over the case of a Connecticut minister, who has "suddenly become forgetful of his past."

The doctors would doubtless be rejoiced to get the receipt.

Colonel Watterson surely denounced Swiss wine, but then Kentucky never lacked for the real stuff to make people see third terms and other things.

As the Hon. Joe Blackburn could not get his own seat in the Senate, he now wants that of his former colleague, Senator Lindsay. Move up, gentlemen! Joe will never be satisfied to stand up.

The Turks now and then recall an officer, but those on the other side came back without having been sent for.

The genius who has invented a jail

on wheels, evidently had in mind the wheel of the guard on his rounds.

Miss Mamie L. Patrick, who fled and hid on the night appointed for her marriage, came bravely to the altar Friday evening, and is now Mrs. D. W. Cully. This was simply a case of looking twice before you leap.

The New York Legislature has adjourned with 800 bills in the hands of Governor Black for his action.

One of the Greek passes has been taken up and the soldiers were compelled to escape on foot.

There at least seems to be a revival of the Cabinet business.

Mr. Bryan announces that he is going to take a long rest and everybody seems willing to join him in one.

And those Greeks! If they but fought the Turks with half the zeal they bully their King they would not be making such a damned spectacle of themselves.

A belated little one now and then comes up for christening and recalls the fact that Hobart is the Vice-President.

Some of the second district Republicans are making war upon ex-Congressman Bowden, but the latter seems no wise disturbed.

Schrader, the "divine healer," is now in a dime museum. This is about where the average healer finally lands.

Now that the duel has been fought over her the manager for the Princess De Chimay should apply again to the Paris stage owners.

The Leisure Class.

The merchant must labor and watch every leak.
And he seldom can knock off to play;
But the cook in his kitchen who works by the week—
She's the lady can quit any day.

Past and Present.

"They didn't have all this slang and idleness in my day," said grandma.
"When a girl meant 'no' she said 'no,' and she put in her time knitting."
"And now," said Gladys Edith, "instead of knitting and saying 'no,' the girls are knowing and saying 'nit.'"
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Few Exceptions.

There is a saying which reads: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." But if diplomacy is to be believed there are some crowned heads which can lie with the greatest of ease.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Only Escape.

"I like to go to the parks occasionally," he said, "and I learned to ride the bicycle merely as a matter of precaution."
"Precaution?"
"Certainly. It was the only way to keep from being run down."—Chicago Post.

Over-Zealous.

"Why, have Dr. Sawbones and Burket, the undertaker, fallen out?"
"The doctor says Burket got to following him around so closely that he almost ruined his practice."—Cleveland Leader.

Matter of Chance.

A Western paper, in recounting the details of a street fight, says that "the men each fired six shots at each other, but no bystanders were injured." Once in a while an old friend the "bystander" manages to escape in spite of the chances against him.—Commercial-Advertiser.

Very Bad Manners.

"Girls," exclaims the Denver Post, "never kiss a drinking man." Certainly not; wait a minute. It should have taste to interrupt a man at such a time.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Let the People Decide.

Editor of The Times:

Sir:—I desire to state that which has been made for the purchase of the Gas Works.

This city is a corporation and the tax payers are stockholders therein, and when a very important business proposition is made to the Board of Directors, the stockholders, I think, should be given an opportunity of saying whether they wish such a proposition accepted or rejected. An election is to be held the latter part of this month, and it can then be ascertained, without additional cost what the owners think of the sale of this property at the price and on the terms which have been submitted, and I think it unwise, un-democratic and ill-advised should the Council deny the people an opportunity to vote on the subject. I am frank to say that I would vote to accept even a smaller sum than has been offered, for I do not believe that the city has never made any money on this plan but that it will never earn, under the most honest administrations, four per cent. on one million dollars, for the very simple reason that the first capitalist ever will be while owned by the city, conducted not on business methods but as a huge political machine. This is in no wise intended as a reflection on Mr. Knowles, who is an efficient officer, but he is as helpless in all material things as he well could be.

It is recognized, too, that it is positively essential to a return to prosperity that we should start up small manufacturing enterprises. There are no large steam plants here which furnish power to small manufacturers. There is no small water power to be had. What then have we to offer small manufacturers? Nothing, but boasted climate, which, however, hasn't turned many wheels hereabouts so far. These new people propose to supply the thing needed. This in my opinion is the most attractive feature of the proposition. I have seriously felt the need of cheaper gas for manufacturing. My wants didn't justify a steam engine, and I couldn't make satisfactory arrangements for electricity.

The people of Richmond and the city of Richmond are one. If the people of Richmond want a good, low priced gas for illuminating purposes, and need a cheap fuel gas for manufacturing purposes, then you invite the city of Richmond by depriving them of their needs.

It is poor advice in this age of improvements, to say, "Let well enough alone." No doubt such sayings were used in the days of tallow dips, and it is well known that the first capitalist came here with a view to building an electric street railway, certain wiseacres dissuaded them from starting the enterprise on the ground that the mule cars were answering all the demands of the public, and certain enterprising gentlemen here were forced thereby to go off and interest other mortals in the scheme. If we can do better we want to do so and we at least want and demand the opportunity to express ourselves.

MANUFACTURER.

Richmond, Va., May 1, 1897.

Notes From the Pen.

A negro named Sam Irby escaped from the State farm yesterday afternoon. He was serving a term of eight years, having been sent to the penitentiary on June 26, 1891, from Pittsylvania.

Will King of color, aged about forty-four years, five feet, five and one-half inches high, and weighs 150 pounds. He has a scar on the right eyebrow.

Jacob E. Modlin, white, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE FIRE SALE!

All the Goods Contained in the Building of 429 Broad Street, Occupied by

A. Greentree,

on the night of the 24th of March, damaged by fire and water, are on sale at any price these goods will bring, in order to close them.

Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing,

Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps,

... All Sorts of Furnishings,

The Stock as Yet Amounting to

Nearly \$15,000 Worth

Among Them

Men's Black and Cheviot Suits, were marked \$8, for \$2.50.

Men's Handsome Plaid Suits, were marked \$10, for \$4.00.

Men's Fine Imported Serges, in all the new spring shades, that were to have been sold for \$16, for \$8 a Suit.

Children's Suits were to have been sold from \$1.75 to \$5, are 50c. a Suit to \$2.

Men's Pants, were to have been \$1.50 to \$6.00, are 50c. to \$3.00.

Many of these wares have little or no damage.

All the Furnishing Goods at one half and one fourth cost.

Men's Unlaundered 50c Shirts for 25c.

Boys' Shirtwaists, 7c. each.

Men's Negligee Shirts that were to be sold for 75c. (very slightly damaged), for 37½c.

Northern Enterprise in Richmond.

The best dressed men of the North are members of dressing clubs—organizations that call for your clothing, clean and press it, and see that it keeps in good condition.

Richmond has such an enterprise now. The charge of \$1.50 a month entitles a "member" to send his clothing as frequently as he desires—no limitation. The best and most satisfactory cleaning and pressing.

Le Mode Dressing Club,

Over 618 East Broad St.

New Phone 869. Old Phone 304.

years, for wife murder in Danville, on May 30, 1886, and who was sent to the Williamsburg Asylum on July 8, 1888, for insanity, was returned to the penitentiary yesterday, cured. The time that he spent at Williamsburg will count for him in serving his term of eighteen years.

The Spring Elections.

Mr. J. G. Hankins, chief clerk of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is to be addressed by a circular letter to the secretaries of the various electoral boards in this State. The document is to be forwarded to the poll books for the information that the poll books for the fourth spring election to be held on the fourth Thursday in May will be sent to the clerks of their respective courts.